REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,921.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander W. Stannard, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Madras	10
,, Carwar	27	,, Cocconada	12
,, Nurrakal	July 1	,, Visagapatam	13
,, Alleppy	1	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Tuticorin	3	,, Gopalpore	14
,, Colombo	4	,, False Point	15
,, Galle	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17
,, Negapatam	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cannanore, at Alleppy.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,070 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSREH	20
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Guadur	6	,, Fao	20
,, Muscat	8	,, Bushire	22
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bahrein	22
,, Linga	12	,, Linga	26
,, Bushire	14	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Busreh	18	,, Muscat	30
,, Fao	16	,, Guadur	Aug. 1
,, Mahomerah	4	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Mailes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st] on the 15th

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,, at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 ,, at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,, at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,, at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	8 ,, at	6 0	2 8 0
6 Sauce ditto	12 ,, at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,, at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	,,		1 5 0
			£87 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate charges.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,833 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Properties at Shaik Memon and 2nd Combharwalla Street.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July 1874, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Khoja Currimbhoy Hirjee and on account and risk of Mortgagors Borah Tyabally Adamjee and Mahomedally Adamjee, the following landed properties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house built thereon, situate without the Fort in Shaik Memon Street near Moombadavie in the part of Dama Gopal, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 127 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 288, containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north by the public passage of the part, on the west by the passage and the property of Tarrachund Sittaram, and on the south by a moiety of the passage, and by the house of Noorbhoy Adamjee, together with all Rent Fees lodged in the same premises.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, lying without the Fort of Bombay, in 2nd Coombharwadia Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 68, 69, and 70, containing by admeasurement 517 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said 2nd Coombharwadia Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage and Israel's Burial Ground, on the north by the property of Sorabjee Manockjee, and on the south by the property of Godajee Narrayen.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Eduljee Nowrojee Road, Lower Colaba.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the mortgagee, Joseph Francis de Souza, Esq., and on account and risk of Khushaw Eduljee Mistree.

Firstly.—All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated on east side of and fronting the Eduljee Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba in the Fort and Colaba sub-district in Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the piece of land herein secondly described, on the east partly by land belonging to Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and partly by land belonging to Manockjee Nowrojee, on the south by land belonging to the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, on the west by the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, which said piece of land hereinfirst described bears No. 88 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and the messuage there on, bears No. 85 in the Books of the Collector of House Assessment, and which said land and messuage were formerly in the occupation of Eduljee Manockjee, and are now in the occupation of said Dinshaw Eduljee Mistree.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situated on the east side of and fronting the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, in the said Fort and Colaba subdistrict in Bombay, containing by admeasurement Seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north partly by land belonging to Bookoba Bhimjee Moray, and partly by land belonging to Koakjee Jaydha, on the east by land belonging to Manockjee Nowrojee, on the south by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, and on the west by the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, which said now describing piece of land bears No. 89, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and was formerly in the occupation of Jarva Nevasa, and is now in the occupation of the said Dinshaw Eduljee Mistree.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Buggy with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second-hand English-built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggett and Sons.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high-wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest pianos in India.

And also,

2 New Light Palanquin Office Shigrams with lamps to be sold under guarantee.

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons; also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips, and few pairs of steel pole chains and Carriage Lamps.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.
SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups,
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine,
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 24th June 1874.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PERNAMBUCO, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Pernambuco.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at Karikal (French Settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, 547 Tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1869 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, 1 L. C. for 10 years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,
GAUDART.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COUPON TICKETS TO POONA.

SPECIAL 1st and 2nd Class COUPON TICKETS between Bombay or Byculla and Poona, consisting of Four Down and four Up Coupons, can be obtained at the Bombay and Byculla Stations, on any day up to and including the 30th September next, at the following REDUCED FARES, viz :—

FIRST CLASS, Rs. 75. SECOND CLASS, Rs. 38.

They will be available for use at any time within two months of the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th June 1874.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
EXCELLENT DINNER WINES.

Sherry, Yellow seal, Rs. 20-8 per Doz.
Vino de Pasto.... ,, 20-0 do.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one of Tangye 6 H.P. horizontal high pressure Engines, with about 40 feet of 3 inch turned wrought iron shafting, 2 Pulleys, and 4 Plummer Blocks. Also one of Hayward Tyler's special Steam Pumping Engines, with 16½ in. Cylinder 2 feet in stroke. For further particulars apply to ARNOLD & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE AND THREAD MANUFACTORY.
LEWISHAM, LONDON.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
F. & E. STANTON, (late Arnold.)

Real Gold and Silver Wires and Threads of every description. Bullions, Purls, Spangles, Fringes, Braids, Cords, &c.

Manufacturers of the well-known A. & S. Gold Skein Threads. Terms—CASH ONLY.

CHERBOURG HOUSE,
GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen under fourteen years of age.

REV. F. W. YOUNG, M.A., OXON.
(Late Scholar of Merton College.)

TERMS..... 120 GUINEAS.
NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.

The Rev. F. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve Boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £40, and £25,) and were all successful.

REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF POSITION.

The Vacations are the same as at the Public Schools. Special arrangements for boys from India during the vacations.

The following Gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young :—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, and others.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

No. 1 Sweep ..... Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 ,, ... ,, ,, 10 (ten) ,,

3 (THREE) per cent. will be DEDUCTED from the total amount of each Sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred) will be divided among those who draw starters, EXCEPT the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd HORSES in each Sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The Winner to take 2/3 (two-thirds),
The Second Horse to take ¼ (one-quarter),
The Third Horse to take 1/12 (one-twelfth).

To close at noon (Gun-fire) on the 11th September, and the Drawing to take place at 6 p.m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will NOT be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 10 or upwards.

Applications to be addressed, and money orders, drafts, &c., &c., to be made payable, FREE OF EXCHANGE IN UMBALLA,

To the HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps,
Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umbala English St. Leger "Pari Mutuel" 1874 will commence business on the 1st August 1874 and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (16th September 1874). Full particulars in due course.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 3rd of July next, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June, instant, viz. :—

1.—That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. John Kenworthy Bythell be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such voluntary winding up, and that his remuneration as such Liquidator be the payment to him of the sum of Rupees One Thousand (such remuneration to be exclusive of any debts remarks or costs, charges and expenses which he may pay or incur as such liquidator aforesaid.)

3.—Whereas it is proposed to form a New Company to be called "The New Berar Company, Limited," with a capital (which may be afterwards increased) of Five Lacs of Rupees, divided into One Thousand Shares of Rupees Five Hundred each, and to transfer to such new Company all the business property and assets of this Company, in consideration of the new Company assuming all the liabilities of this Company as and from the 30th of June 1873, and allotting to this Company Six Hundred Shares in the new Company (on each of which the sum of Rupees Five Hundred shall be credited as paid up), Six Hundred Shares in the new Company (the Calls on which (if any) hereafter payable) and that the same shall be distributed amongst the Shareholders of this Company in manner following, that is to say :—

Shareholders in this Company shall receive in exchange for each of their original Two Thousand Rupees Shares (together with the Five Hundred Rupees Share of the 2nd issue held therewith) Four Shares in the New Company, three whereof will be credited as fully paid up.

Resolved, that the proposed transfer and distribution be and the same are hereby approved, and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby empowered and authorized to carry out such transfer and distribution.

By Order of the Board,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company, Limited.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 24th June 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING in a quiet Private Family, in or near Colaba. Reference given. Apply stating terms to "J. S.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Venders, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL INDIAN TEXTURES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest material produced, that can be relied on, very strong and durable	Coats	13 0	15 0
	Entire Suit.	20 0	23 0
Inverness Capes, made of the above material, *most useful* to those who take *horse exercise*, thoroughly covering the body, and keeping a dry saddle		25 0	28 0
A Speciality for Ladies :—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas ... Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
	Ladies'	8 8	9 8
Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED
GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,
COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are Now Ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question in the affirmative, and are prepared to prove this assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. On analysis their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent matgrials. An equally favorable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows :—

Ale or Stout..... Rs. 3 0 per doz. quarts.
Do. do. ..... ,, 1 14 ,, pints.

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. Quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered in any part of Bombay free of charge.

Cases required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS,
TO ARRIVE BY SHIP "BELVEDERE."
PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD,
FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,

as applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly; meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

GALVANIC BATTERIES AND APPARATUS.

SMEE'S BATTERY.

A single cell, quart size, consisting of a strong stoneware vessel, 24 inches of platinum surface, 2 stout zinc plates, and connecting screws ..... Rs. 10 8

This is particularly adapted for electro-typing, electro-plating, &c., requires but one exciting solution.

DANIELL'S BATTERY.

A single cell, quart size, consisting of copper vessel, porous 10 8

This is suited for the same experiments as Smee's Battery, but requires two exciting solutions.

BUNSEN'S BLASTING BATTERIES.

A complete Battery of 6 cells (3 quart size.)
With connections in strong case :
50 yards Gutta percha Wire :
2 yards Platinum Wire.
Price of the whole, Rs. 135.

A very powerful form of Galvanic Battery, particularly adapted for blasting, quarrying, and similar operations.

ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.

Self-acting Electric Lamp with Reflector, and Carbon points Rs. 65 0
4—10 cell Grove's Batteries for working ditto, with extra quantities of platinums and strong earthen jars, in cases with connections ..... each 110 0
Price of whole complete, Rs. 400.

INDUCTION COIL.

Ruhmkorff's powerful induction Coil, with Commutator and following apparatus :—
1 Discharging Jar, 1 Diamond Jar.
1 Universal discharger with insulating handles.
1 Self-acting revolving apparatus for vacuum tubes, and set of 3 vacuum tubes for the same.
A set of 7 large vacuum tubes.
1 Long vacuum tube.
1 Tartar's Head ditto.
1 "London" ditto.
1—5 Cell Grove's Battery for working the above.
Price of the whole, Rs. 500.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c.,
NO. 6 FORBES STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECK JEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH JUNE, 1874.

THIS morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opens quiet but unchanged; probable sales 10,000 bales; imports 4,000, the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 against 3,000 on the same date last year; exports to Great Britain *nil*. In New York, Mid Uplands on the spot is quoted ⅛ c., and "futures" ⅛ to ¼ c. per lb. higher. Stocks at the ports are given at 248,000 bales, a decrease of 13,000 since Friday last.

Consols are quoted at 92¼, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes are still at 95½; and Bar Silver 58½ per oz.

The transactions in STERLING EXCHANGE to-day have been very limited and rates are not quotably altered. If anything, the tendency is easier, the Banks being willing buyers at current quotations, while sellers as a rule hold off for better terms. We quote, 6 months' sight Bank Bills 1s. 10 9/16d. to ⅝; Credits 1s. 11 11/16d. to ¾; Documents 1s. 10 13/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta we have not heard of any operations.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady, although the demand is less active than yesterday. Closing quotations are:—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½ to ½.

SHARES as a rule have been quiet at about previous values. Bank of Bombays are steady and in moderate request; Spinning and Weaving a shade firmer; Land shares dull and slightly easier.

COTTON is in rather more demand at the reduced prices current, the break in the weather probably inducing shipments. Transactions, however, are restricted to very small quantities not likely to materially affect the position of the market.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at £2-10-0 to £2-15-0 for sailing vessels and £2-13-9 for steamers.

PIECE GOODS dull and unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom'l value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
32,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	15 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New	782½
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. Issue	480
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
9,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,420
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	134
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	985
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	242
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 1/2 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6-5	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,700
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	990
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	120
250	5,000	875	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	125
150	20,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,600
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	875
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	235
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	625
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	3,4 0
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 p.c.	Fort Press Co.	4,600
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
350	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	700
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	400
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
60.0	2,000	5 000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,100
200	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,145
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,500
150	850	all	90 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	1,050

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,[illegible]
500	2,500	all	175 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,985
300	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,575
900	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,455
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
2,500	2,000	all	50 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,885
1,500	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,350
750	1,000	all	..	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,460
500	1,000	1,000	..	Khandeish Spinning	1,400
250	2,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	a..	100 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,440
900	1,000	a..	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,525
80.0	2,500	all	300	Oriental	4,300
690	2,500	400	200 p.c.	Royal	2,810
500	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soondercas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	250	10 p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500 50	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,465
1,000		all	15 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500		300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	110
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	1	all	15 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	28
	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	385
	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation			
.....	93	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP UNCLE FELIX, 83 tons, Captain E. Lepere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Mahi in ballast. During the voyage she experienced strong breeze and heavy squalls.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Smith, a native gentleman, Schoolmistress Dillon and two children; and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER LOMBARDY, from Calcutta, arrived in the Madras roads on Monday morning with the following passengers:—For Southampton—Mr. W. H. Fielder, Mrs. Van Gelden, Lieutenant Gasseler, Mr. and Mrs King and infant, Mr and Mrs. Dunn and family, Captain Ridgeway, and Messrs. Hadler and W. Hay.

THE S. S. MALDA arrived in Madras roads on Sunday from London with the following passengers:—For Madras —Mrs Harden and child, Mrs Fulton, Mr. Fulton, Miss Fulton, Master Fulton, Rev. Mr. Powell, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Wilkinson, 2 children and ayah and Mr. Christopher Livray. For Calcutta—Mr. Alexis Bull, Mr. H. Corfield, Miss Corfield, Mr. S. H. Goadby, Mr. G. Hilder, Mr. Carlisle, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Cecil Forbes, Mr. J. McDonald, and Mr. A. U. James.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. TEHERAN, 1671 tons, Captain W. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 17th, and Southampton 21st May, via the Canal with English Mail and the following cargo of 142 packages specie, 2 packages brandy, 701 bundles iron, 1049 packages cottons, 156 packages provisions, 237 packages paper, 695 packages wine, 73 packages oilmanstores, 24 casks spelter, 5 cases boots, 431 cases copper, 23 casks flour, 360 bales twist, 133 cases brass, 15 packages clocks, 14 packages tobacco, 29 packages cochineal, 50 packages milk, 14 cases window glasses, 2,335 plates spelter, 25 packages rum, 85 packages beer, 70 cases claret, 139 cases champagne, 5 cases moselle, 8 cases hock, 173 cases sherry, 300 casks ale, 600 casks porter, 11 packages ghee, 14 bundles and 181 pieces ivory, 14 packages coffee, and 989 packages merchandise, and many other packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Fernambuco (s)	Hyde	Liverpool, May 23.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	London, May 17.
	Uncle Felix	Lepere	Mauritius, May 19.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Kurrachee (s)	Nailor	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Teheran, to China &c.
Steamer Fernambuco, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

June.	ARRIVALS.		
19	Peter Stuart	Nelson	London, 20th March.
	Dahlkarlas	Milton	Algoa Bay, 27th Apl.
20	City of Cambridge(s)	Hindeson	Liverpool, 9th May.
	Dulcep Singh	Williams	Mauritius, 2 th May.
	Atlantique	Martin	Mauritius, 20th May.
	Bevoil	Emerve	Reunion, 27th May.

June.	DEPARTURES.
19	Steamers Duke of Devonshire and Asia.
20	Steamers Duke of Argyll, Scindia, Bushcer, Cashmere, and Peninsula. Ships Tanjoreville and Talisman. Barque Mandalay.

MADRAS.

June.	ARRIVALS.	
21	Malda (s)	London.
	Lombardy (s)	Calcutta.
22	Bangalore (s)	Suez, Aden and Galle.

June.	DEPARTURE.	
22	Mecca (s)	Rangoon.

ADEN.

April.	ARRIVALS.
	7 Pehlwan, s.s., Stepney, from Bombay.
May 14	Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
	18 C. H. Soule, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
	22 Attila, ship, Diamond, from New Cas le.
	25 Kwang Tung, H.M., Elt n, from Perrim.
	28 Montano, s.s., Leighthoim, from Liverpool.
	29 Prince Charley, sh p, Linskell, from Liverpool.
June 1	Dee hound, s.s., Fraser, from Sea.
	1 Marathon, ship, Turner, from Liverpool.
	5 Mercia, sh p, Gibson, from Shields.
	5 Ansparius, s.s., Kuman, from Muscowa.
	7 Daphne, H. M.'s ship, Foot, from Macalla.
	7 Kennilworth, ship, Matheson, from Liverpool.
	7 Couze, French, F. S. Malcor, from Toulon.
	8 Stynop, T. T. S. Sullivan, from Bussora.
	9 Lupleix, S. J. Monge, from Mauritius.
	10 Delhi, s.s., Lee, from Suez.
	10 Bangalore, s.s., Soanes, from Southampton.
	10 India, s.s., Dodero, from Bombay.
	12 Ismail, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	13 Tigre, s.s., Lecointre, from Shanghai.
	13 Joseph Dods, s.s., Martin, from London.
	13 Gwalior, s.s., Haselwood, from Bombay.
	14 Euphrates, s.s., Henderson, from Zanzibar.
	14 Paterna, s.s., Mills, from Bombay.
	16 Belleton, s.s., Mayor, from ——

June.	DEPARTURES.
	9 Coreze, French, F. S. Malcor, to Saigon.
	10 Delhi, s.s., Lee, to Bombay.
	10 Bangalore, s.s., Soames, to Calcutta.
	10 India, s.s., Dodero, to Genoa.
	11 Stynop, T. S. Sullman, from Jedda.
	12 Attila, ship, D amond, to Rangoon.
	13 Tigre, s.s., Lacointre, to Marseilles.
	14 Joseph Dedds, s.s., Martin, to China.
	14 Gwalior, s.s., Haselwood, to Suez.
	14 Palermo, s.s., Mills, to Liverpool.

April.	VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
	7 Pehlwan, s.s., Stepney, from Bombay.
May 14	Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
	18 C. H. Soule, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
	25 Kwang Tung, H.M. Elt n, from Perrim.
	28 Montano, s.s., Leighthoim, from Liverpool.
	29 Prince Charley, ship Linskell, from Liverpool.
June 1	Dee hound, s.s., Fraser, from sea.
	1 Marathon, ship Turner, from Liverpool.
	5 Mercia, ship, Gibson from Shields.
	5 Ansparius, s.s., Kuman, from Muscowa.
	7 Dampharey, H. M.'s, Foot, from Macalla.
	7 Kenelworth, ship Matheson, from Liverpool.
	9 Duplei..., s.s., Monge, from Mauritius.
	12 Ismael, ship Nacoda, from Calcutta.
	14 Euphrates, Henderson from Zanzibar.
	16 Belleton, s.s., Mayor, from ——

DAILY IMPORTS, 24TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parana (s), 50 cases sulphuric acid, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 10 cases sulphuric acid, Hudson and Co; 45 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 999 bundles iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 22 cases sulphuric acid, D. S. Kemp and Co; 850 fire bricks, Jadowjee Ragoojee; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

Mongolia (s), 10 cases yellow metal braziers, Young and Co; 3 hogsheads sherry, C. E. Mitchell and Co.

Marinas, 100 packages tobacco, Doosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay (s), 15 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Lorne s, 30 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 13 cases corals C. Grondona.

DAILY EXPORTS—24TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mahableshwur, 9 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

Milford, 80 cwts. horns, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 500 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.; 120 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 94 bales cotton, Choonilall Lowjee; 76 bales cotton, Goorjee Lodha.

Marian Moore, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 935 bags linseed, W. Nicol & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 230 cwts. bones, Eward Bates & Co.

Marina, s, 17 bales wool, Roopchund Moolchund.

Statesman s, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Malsey Moorjee; 54 bales cotton, Cooverjee Monjee & Co; 99 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 101 bales cotton, Hurruckchund Kharedass; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 35 bales cotton, Raghowjee Bhoja; 100 bales cotton, Madon Coorpal & Co; 100 bales cotton, Jetha Varia; 500 bales cotton, J. C Bulsby & Co; 42 piecies E. teeth, Doosabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 1 case Cambay stone, A. Badroodin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s, 22 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 170 bale cotton, Jairazbhoy Acerbhoy; 137 packages oilbanum and packages heerabale, Cullianjee Khetsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE period within which it is compulsory for officers to pass the special examination laid down in Horse Guards, G. O. 65 of 1870, is extended in Bengal and Burmah to the 1st of next February, and in Madras and Bombay to the 1st of next March.

OFFICERS who passed out of the Royal Military College on the A and B. lists, of Garrison Instruction and Examination of Subaltern officers, will not be required to pass in any of the subjects laid down for the special Army Examination in G. O. 65 of 1870, with the exception of Military law.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.—In arranging the Indian reliefs for the season 1875-76, the *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that the services of the following Line battalions viz., the 2nd batt. 25th, 45th, 55th 76th, 107th, 108th, and 109th—will be duly regarded. It is not unlikely that the 2nd batt 25th, 55th, 76th, and 107th may be the four corps ordered to England; nothing will, however, be decided for some months to come.

THE submission of regular indents when carriage is required for the transport of the baggage of troops from a railway station to an adjacent rest camp or rest house, has very properly been done away with. In such cases it will be sufficient for the receiving staff officer to forward to the executive Commissariat officer a memo of the number of troops expected, on receipt of which the Commissariat officer will supply the necessary carriage.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL J. G. INGLIS, C.B., of the Meerut Circle, arrived at Simla on Friday last, and has assumed temporary charge as Surgeon General and P. M. O. of the British Forces in India, pending the arrival of Surgeon General Currie, C.B., who succeeds to the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Beatson. Dr. Currie is expected to leave Madras on the 25th instant to join his new appointment.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GOOD-SERVICE pensions have been conferred on Major-General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, in the room of Major-General H. Forster, and on Major-General George Palmer Sealy, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, in the room of Major General B. R. Powell. Major-General Malcolm entered the army in June 1836. Served as Deputy Assistant Commissary-General and Baggage Master with the Bombay Division Army of the Indus in the Campaign in Afghanistan in 1838-39; present at the capture of Ghuzni and occupation of Cabul (medal); and served with the Sind Horse at the battle of Naffusk, 31st August 1840; against Nasir Khan of Khelat in 1840-41, including the affair at Kanda and the action near Dadur at Shaba-dadpur in 1843; during Sir C. Napier's campaign in 1844-45 against the Mountain tribes in Eastern Ratchi and at Shapur, 15th January 1845; with the Bombay Column Army of the Punjab, 1848-49; present at Multan and Gujarat (medal and two claps); commanded a detachment to the Southern Maratha Horse in Persia in 1857; present at the storm and capture of Halgali, 30th November 1857; at the occupation of Shorapur 9th February 1858, and capture of Naigund, 1st June 1858; commanded a division during the Abyssinian Campaign of 1867-68 (medal). Commanded a Brigade from March 1865 to April 1867, and the Sind and Mhow Division from April 1867 to April 1872. Major-General Sealy entered the army in December 1831. Served with the Bombay Column Army of the Indus in the campaign in Sind and Afghanistan in 1839; present at the storm and capture of Ghazni (medal) with the Persian Expeditionary Force in Command of 4th Troop in 1857 (medal and clasp); present with two guns at the relief of Kalpur in the same year; served with the Satpura Field Force in command of Mountain Train; and commanded the left column of the force at the action of Dababausi, 11th April 1853. Commanded the Nasirabad Brigade from March 1867, 1872.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 22.

Boyd, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Asseerghur.

JUNE 24.

Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, to join, from England.
Robertson, Lieutenant, Madras 17th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Vyse, Colonel, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Malow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 13th June 1874.

Col C R O Evans, R A, assumed comd of the Landour depot on the 8th inst.

The appointment of Capt G Luck, 15th Hussars, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Meerut division, is to be held as in addition to his other duties.

The candidate named below is reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the High Standard in Hindoostanee:—

Sub-Lieut H K Cavaye, 40th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on 1st June 1874:—

Local Capt A D Anderson, R H A.
Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut F Fleming, A Bty C Bde R H A.
Lieut B Hutchinson, 6th N I.
Lance Corpl A Mayer, 10th Hussars.
Private H E Richards, 10th Hussars.
Sub-Lieut E D H Daly, 15th Hussars.
Private M Mulcahy, 1-3rd Buffs.
Private H Massey, 1-3rd Buffs.
Sub-Lieut F W Bromfield, 2-22nd Foot.
Private M Owen, 39th Foot.
Capt J R Kelsall, 5th Foot
Surgn W H B Clapp, M D, 54th Foot.
Private J Mullin, 54th Foot
Private H Picton, 62nd Foot.
Surgn E Palmer, 5th N I.
Private T O'Connor, F W Depôt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Alla abad Division Order, dated the 13th May 1874, directing Surgn A J Wilcocks, M D, to relieve Surgn R A K Holmes, M D, of the medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Dated the 13th May 1874, directing Surgn R A K Holmes, M D, to proceed to Dinapore, on duty, reporting himself to the Depy Surgn Genl of that circle.

Oude Division Order, dated the 30th May 1874, appointing, in consequence of the death of Capt F J S Whiteside, Lieut C A Pellingham, 65th Regt, to officiate, in addition to his other duties as Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 3rd circle, from the above date inclusive.

Da ed the 1st June 1874, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Surgn E Mulvany, 41st N I, to proceed to Bareilly, and assume medical charge of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and 11th N I, until further orders.

Surgn M F Hutchinson, M D, 6th N I, to assume medical charge of the 41st N I until further orders.

Presidency District order, dated the 17th May 1874, directing Surgn T Moloney, M D, to do duty at the Presidency Genl Hospital.

Dated the 29th May 1874, directing Surgn F R Swaine, M D, to relieve Surgn J Scully of the duties of Garrison Asst Surgn Fort William.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 25th May 1874, directing Surgn Maj R A Allen, M D, C Batty 19th Bgde R A, to proceed without delay at the public expense to Nynee Tal, and assume temporary medical charge of the convalescent depot, vice Surgn Maj W Graves, reported sick.

Directing Surgn G R Triphook, M D, 1st Batn 5th Foot, to afford temporary medical aid to C Batty 19th Bgde R A, in addition to his other duties.

Peshawur Station order, dated the 21st May 1874, directing Surgn H Boyd, 29th N I, to afford medical aid to 12th N I, in addition to his other duties.

36th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 7th May 1874, making the following appointments, for the last wing of the regt, with effect from the 8th Feby 1874, appointing Capt C J [illegible] and Subaltern 16th Bengal Cavalry, returned from furlough, to act as Interpreter, during the absence of Lieut C A Pellingham, 65th Regt, on leave, with effect from above date to 18th inst, and as a Musketry Officer, dated the 16th March 1874, at Quetta—Regimental order, dated the 16th March 1874, directing Surgn Maj A Bell, M D, 24th Foot, to assume medical charge of the 1st Queen's type Sappers, Maj F Carter proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers—Lieut J H Thurburn, (attached to the Sappers and Miners), to remain in Australia, on medical certificate, from the 28th March to the 30th September, in extension of leave.

3rd Hussars—Col Hon Howard Wyse, to England, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

16th Lancers—Capt A A C C Graham, from the 24th June to the 24th September, to remain England, on private affairs in extension.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col McK Macintyre (13th Bgde,) to Sailampore, from the 15th May to the 15th Aug, on private affairs.

Lieut J Mc Sew, (No 3 Bty 6th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Wely Surgn F Anderson, (18th Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot—Lieut J D Gregson, to England via Calcutta, from date of Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Capt C Torrington, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut (Local Capt) R N Auley, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

45th Foot—Brev Lieut Col H W Meredith, to England, by troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Surgn Maj A J Ferguson, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

57th Foot—Lieut A Jobling, from date of embarkation, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Capt J Boulderson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut H H Swetenham, (2nd Wing Subn 32nd Foot), Judge Advocate, from the 27th May to the 27th Nov, on medical certificate.

Madras Staff Corps—Lieut W H McCausland, (2nd Sq Subn 3rd Madras Light Cavalry), to Nynee Tal, from the 20th April to the 19th August, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col G C Lloyd (doing duty at Seal-kote,) to Landour from the 15th June to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj W G Don, M D, (attached to 1st Batn 6th Foot,) to England, from the 1st July to the 31st Dec on urgent private affairs.

Surgn Maj H Titterton, M D, (36th Foot,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn Maj A J Ferguson, (attached to 51st Foot,) from date of embarkation, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj D Young, M D, (in medical charge 9th N I), from the 10th to the 16th June, in extension of leave.

Surgn W J Hastings, M D, (in medical charge 20th Madras N I) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Surgn W E B Moore, M D, (in medical charge 11th N I,) to Nynee Tal, from the 8th June to the 7th Aug, on medical certificate.

Vety Dept—Principal Vety Surgn A Turnbull, (Inspg Vety Surgn 1st circle), to remain in the hills for five months on medical certificate, from date of being relieved.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

13th Bengal Lancers:—Lieut G W Deane, 2nd Squad Subn to officiate as 1st Squad Sub vice Carthew, offg as 3rd Squad Officer. Dated 4th June 1874.

6th N I.—Lieut W J A Birch, 2nd Wing Sub to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, vice Thomas, offg in the Pay Dept. Dated 4th June 1874.

14th N I.—Surgn W Duncan, M D, offg in medical charge, to have permanent charge. Dated 4th June 1874.

19th N I.—Lieut C C Dyce, 2nd Wing Sub to be 1st Wing Sub, vice Swete, who vacated on promotion to the rank of Capt. Dated 4th June 1874.

35th N I.—Surgn A Deane is confirmed in medical charge of the regt. Dated 4th June 1874.

44th N I.—Lieut R K Ridgeway, 2nd Wing Sub 43rd N I, to officiate as Adjt, vice Williams. Dated 4th June 1874.

Attock.—Capt H W Shoubridge, S C, attached to the 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be Fort Adjt, vice Clutterbuck. Dated 4th June 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

51st Regt.—Lieut G Collins to be Capt from the 29th Jany 1873.

Medical Dept, British Service, Surgn Maj F W Wade to rank as Surgn Maj from the 28th Sept 1869.

Surgn Maj T M O'Brien to rank as Surgn Maj from the 22nd June 1870.

Surgn Maj J M Fiddes, M D, R A, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 1st Nov 1870.

The following movements of officers of Royal Artillery are ordered, viz:—

Lieut F Howard, from Morar to Mean Meer, to join A Bty F Bgde R H A, on appointment.

Capt J F Brough, from Mean Meer to Hyderabad, Scind, to join B Baty 9th Bgde, on promotion.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Residency District order, dated the 6th June 1874, directing Surgn T Moloney, M D, doing duty at the Residency Genl Hospital, to proceed at the public expense to Rawlpindee, for duty.

Mean Meer Brigade order, dated the 9th June 1874, directing Col F W Swinhoe, R A to assume comd of the station, consequent on the departure of the Major Genl comdg on inspection duty.

Attock Garrison order, dated the 2nd June 1874, directing Brev Lieut Col H Strover, R A (a senior officer arrived at the station) to assume command.

Dated the 3rd June 1874, appointing Capt F H Hinde, offg Wing Officer 22nd N I, to officiate as Fort Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt T St G Clutterbuck, proceeded to join the 20th N I.

1st Foot, (2nd Batn).—Regimental order, dated the 29th May 1874 appointing Lieut R M Ireland to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 2nd Apr 1874, vice Capt C H Sanford, promoted in the 1st Batn.

11th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 8th June 1874, appointing Capt W H Scott, offg 1st Squad Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, vice Capt W I Bax on furlough.

12th N I,—Regimental order, dated the 3rd June 1874, appointing Lieut Col R H Price, 2nd in Comd, to act as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, vice Col R B Stevens, proceeded on general leave.

19th N I—Regimental order, dated the 3rd June 1874, appointing Lieut D E Goudsbury, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, vice Lt. and Adjt H A Sawyer, proceeded on general leave.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JUNE.

[Appeals before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Special Case from Small Causes Court.

2283-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ladkibai, widow, and another v Madowjee Ghella.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

73-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Dwarkadas Vussonjee v Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

451-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lullubhoy v The Secretary of State, &c—Mr Hearn.

247-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nenbai, widow v Hajee Verum and others—Jefferson and Payne.

493-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank C of I and the East v Hormusjee Nusserwanjee—Ardasir Framjee.

In the matter of the petition of Madhowjee Tricum and another—J Gopall—Madhowjee Tricum and Nuthoo Tricum.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

649-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Ali lool Rahimon Dewjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

653-73—M H Khan—Sarah Shellian v Memon Sulliman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

655-73—M B Barbhaya—Day: Huttonsey v H Clason and Co—Jefferson and Payne.

658-73—Mr Fletcher, for pauper—Bapoo Essoo v Linger, wife of Bapoo.

668-73—Jefferson and Payne—S Najmoodin and another v Goverjee Muncherjee.

670-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hurudyas Veerchund v Pragjee Madhowjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

671-73—M B Barbhaya—Heerjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

672-73—In person—Koolubdas Raivadas v Goolalbai, widow —In person.

685-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Hurrydas Purshotum and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Scott.

696-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Vishnoocundas Moteeram v Sitabai, widow, &c.

699-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Naginchund Gulabchund v Wessantrao Narayen.

705-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Abdool Latiff Camoo and others v Esmail Allarackia.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

57 73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narrondas Chellaram v Toolsidas Sayakram—Prescot and Winter (part heard).

498-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Soondercas Mooljee and another v Bai Jasoda and another.

502-73—Chalk and Turner—Bapoojee Narayen v Atmaram Sadanund and others—In person.

515-73—M H Khan—Caitano Luiz C Olivera v John Barrett and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

537-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soojawoodin Tyabjee and Mahomedbhoy Anpaniarjee—M H Khan.

543-73—M H Khan—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoossein and others—J C Cama.

602-73—Crawford and Boevey—Cassidas Rajaram v Runchordas Morarjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Maharaj v Munoredas Gordhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

613-73—Peetonjee K—Ootumchund Maneckchund v Abdool Aziz Moazzam—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

637-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Field—Khullukdina Khullanbhoy v Narayen Crushna Land—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

677-73—In person—Cassum Saun and others v Kongsew, Chinaman—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

13-72—Trabjee and Sayani—Madhowrow Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotumdas and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

338-73—M. M. Munshi—Thackersey Narraujee v Luximbai widow—M. H. Khan.

339-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Angus and Co. v Sorabjee Byramjee Colah—Remington, Hore and Langley.

367-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nuthoo Moorar and another v Dewsey Nurpar and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurroba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

523-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Nuthoo Shamjee v Hormuckroy Khetseydas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

524-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Nuthoo Shamjee v Jakhiram

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CABLE TO THE BRAZILS.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE.

Communication by cable between Lisbon and South America was successfully opened yesterday.

OBITUARY—Colonel Edward Thomson and Colonel William Mayhew.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 7/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull and irregular	
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	95½
Bar Silver	58⅞

The Bombay mails of the 1st inst. via Brindisi, and the heavy mails of the 25th ult. via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

Arrivals—Orchis and Horse Guards.

OUTWARD INDIAN MAILS.

ADEN, 24TH JUNE.

The S. S. Hindostan with outward Indian mails left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day, and the s. s. Peshawur for Galle and Calcutta at 6 p. m.

THE appointment of Senior Magistrate at Bombay has been offered to Mr. W. Ramsay, of the Bombay Civil Service, now First Assistant to the Collector of Surat. The salary of the office will, we believe, be reduced to Rs. 1,500 a month.

FROM further information just received in Bombay, it appears that Mr. Dunolly died on the 17th, not of June, but of *May*.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORACE A. BROWNE, Deputy Commissioner in British Burmah, has been granted furlough for eighteen months.

THE case in which a native Christian of Lucknow was charged with having committed a gross outrage on a European child has been committed to the sessions.

EXCESSIVE rain has, it is said, damaged the coffee blossom in Coorg to a considerable extent, and it is feared the crop will in many places fall short of what was expected.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail*, writing from Secundrabad, refers to the rumour that Sir Salar Jung is negociating with the British Government for the restoration of the Berars to the Nizam, but says the report needs confirmation.

THE last season's manufacture of salt at the Sambhar lake is reported to have been very successful, upwards of one million maunds having been made. The manufactories of Nawáh and Gadha, on the opposite side of the lake, have not been so successful.

MAJOR ROCKE, Commander of the Nizam's regular troops, has, we read, been suspended from his appointment in consequence of some differences which have occurred between him and Major Proudfoot, Military Secretary. Captain McCarthy has been temporarily appointed in his place.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION has been convened at St. Petersburg to lay down rules for introducing universal conscription in Russian Turkistan. The Kirghese tribes of Western Khiva are being removed to the peninsula of Mangishlak, on the Caspian, which is to be colonized and made a base of operations for troops employed in the Steppe.

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent, writing on Tuesday evening, informs us that the assistant goods, clerk named Aughose Chunder Banerjee, who absconded from Jubbulpore on or about the 8th instant with Rs. 2,147 from the E. I. Railway Company's goods cash, was apprehended near Indore on Monday by Government Railway Police Inspector Ram Gopal Ghose. The prisoner was taken to Khundwa and thence to Jubbulpore.

INTELLIGENCE comes from Midnapoor that Mr. H. L. Harrison, the District Magistrate, has discovered a case of gross corruption in the Midnapoor Jail. The native jailor, native doctor, naib jailor, jamadar, and barkandazes, have been for some time suspected of extorting money and receiving bribes from rich prisoners. Complaints were at last made, and the jailor has already been tried and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of one thousand rupees, whilst the rest of the family-party are at present being tried.

IT is reported at Nynee Tal that another Civilian, Mr. H. M. Rogers, is to be appointed Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the place of Mr. Hobart, who has gone on leave. A letter in the columns of the Agra paper also says that there is a rumour prevalent that Sir John Strachey intends to remodel the police department. His Honour is said to be averse to the employment of military officers as policemen; and therefore it is his intention to organize the department in the same way as the judicial department, *i. e.*, by the employment of uncovenanted men.

BILLS drawn upon India by the Secretary of State in the year 1874-75 to end of June 1874, including bills drawn before 1st April 1874, but paid since that date or still outstanding :—

	Rs.	Average rat..	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
[illegible]	[illegible]	1-10 3339	74,69,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	1-10	15,35,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	1-10·22	30,24,250
Bills drawn before 1st April 1874	2,15,05,000 at 1-10·3339	Rs.	19,15,675
Bills drawn after 1st April 1874	3,72,15,000 at 1-10·64	,,	15,35,750
Drawings against Gold		,,	3,79,922

We are concerned to learn that the state of mind of Captain Danvers Smith, Superintendent of the Tanna Jail, has been such that he had to be removed to the Lunatic Asylum on Tuesday afternoon. About nine days ago he came to Bombay with his family on account of the ill-health of his daughter, who was to be sent to Poona for a change of air. Last week, while staying at the Hope Hall Hotel, his mind appeared to be slightly unhinged, and he was at once placed under the treatment of Dr. Sidney Smith. He remained in a quiet state for three or four days until the malady assumed rather a serious aspect on Tuesday morning, when he shut himself up in his room, the door of which he barricaded from inside by placing articles of furniture against it. Dr. Sidney Smith, who called to see him, was refused admittance. It was eventually thought advisable to seek the assistance of Mr. Alfred Edginton, and in the most delicate manner possible he was about noon removed in a brougham to the Asylum.

THE *Overland Mail*:—There are names in the Queen's birthday list of the Star of India which everyone will approve. We welcome the three new Knights Commanders—Sir Robert Davies, Sir Richard Meade, Sir Lewis Pelly—three names which, without the distinctive marks now added to them, have been universally respected. The new Companions of the Order—the Hon. Ashley Eden, Rajah Romonath Tagore, and Mr. Vernon H. Schalch—are also well worthy of the honour thus conferred; but there are other names which we should have liked to see in the *Gazette* in question. Why, for instance, should Dr. George Birdwood be overlooked? His activity at Bombay, and now at the India Office, deserves public acknowledgment. With the late administration we could understand that the bold identification of himself with a movement against the competitive examination system might prevent his recognition, but with the present administration we suppose it simply is that his services have been accidentally passed over. Happily other opportunities will arrive.

A DURBAR was held a few days ago at Gwalior, in honour of Dr. Macbeth, who has been fortunate enough to effect a cure of the Maharajah, and for which he has received the "princely honorarium" of Rs. 10,000. A lengthy and eulogistic address from the Maharajah was read upon the occasion, in which the information was conveyed to Dr. Macbeth that, as a token of esteem and gratitude His Highness had resolved to confer upon him, in Durbar, the title of "Honorary Consulting Physician to His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah," of which His Highness requested the Doctor's acceptance in order that his name may be perpetuated in his kingdom. Dr. Macbeth returned thanks in a graceful speech, in which he expressed himself to the effect that he could not but think that the flattering terms employed by the Maharajah in reference to his services were due more to the well-known generosity of His Highness's disposition than to his own deserts He tendered his graceful thanks to the Maharajah and all others who had attended the Durbar for the purpose of according him honour, and acknowledged in fitting terms the princely honorarium bestowed on him.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras paper who has just visited the scene of the late melancholy accident on the Madras Railway near Cuddapah says :—"Such a scene of wreck I never saw. The engine lies upside down partly on its side: of the on-side wheels two are damaged, but the off ones are all detached; the centre axle-tree, which appears to be steel, fully 5 to 6 inches thick, has broken short off at the point where the wheel joins it, and the body of it lies all twisted up. The boiler appears to have burst in two places, and is all shattered. All that now remains of the rest of the train is a mass of *débris*, which is being quickly cleared away. How Robinson and Haworth escaped appears a perfect miracle, when the fearful state of the the permanent-way inspector is taken into account. All three sat in the same carriage and fell together, and yet the two former escaped with a few cuts and a bad shaking, while the head of the inspector was cut clean off, and his body nearly disemboweled. Lamb, the driver, got off cheaper, but he was also very badly cut about. The fireman was said to have died from the "shock" The poor fellow had both arms and one leg cut through in three places, and his body was also fearfully mauled. Robinson, though hurt and shaken, was equal to the occasion, for he walked the mile of line which lies between the bridge and Camalapoor Station and telegraphed both to Madras, and up and down the line." Temporary repairs are being made with all possible expedition, and fresh girders have already been delivered on the ground for the completion of the work. It was expected that traffic would have been resumed yesterday.

SAYS the *Pioneer* :—It seems very probable that in addition to coal and iron, copper will yet form a prominent element in the industry of the Central Provinces. In November last, a copper deposit was discovered on an island in the Nerbudda, near the Birman Ghat, by Mr. Charles Maynard, Agent of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Maynard at once started mining operations, which have been continued until the present month, when they were suspended in consequence of the arrival of the monsoon. On the 11th January the works were visited by Mr. V. Ball, who has been instrumental in bringing Mr. Maynard's discovery before the notice of the Geological Department. At that date a "drift" had been driven in themine to the depth of nine or ten feet. Mr. Ball believes that the ore does not exist in what may properly be called a "lode," but as a constituent of the schists which it permeates, and which, as Mr. Maynard thinks, must be about fourteen feet in thickness. As to the breadth of the bed it may be stated that traces of copper were discovered at fully 100 yards to the east of the present "drift." Specimens of the ore having been analysed by Mr. Tween, of the Geological Department, were found to contain the following percentages of copper respectively :—47·8, 21·2, 32·0, 25·4, 12·6. Two more specimens, sent to the mint, contained the following percentages of copper, iron, and earthy matter;—32·75, 2·50, 64·75, and 23·1, 5·4, 71·5. According to the latest accounts the mine was progressing favourably. What we want to know now are the capabilities of the mine, and the cost, first of its working, and secondly of the transmission of its produce to market. If these prove satisfactory, Mr. Maynard may claim the honour of having provided the Central Provinces with a new industry.

THE Emperor of Russia's late visit to England is thus referred to in the official *St. Petersburg Gazette* :—"The whole European press has noted and accompanied with expressions of sincere sympathy every step of the Emperor during his three weeks' journey in foreign parts. From his Majesty's arrival at Berlin to the day when he began to take the waters at Ems a deep feeling of respect has been everywhere manifested for the lofty and humane policy of the crowned champion of European peace. At Berlin, Stuttgardt, Amsterdam, London, and Brussels, his Majesty, cordially welcomed by his brother sovereigns, has been most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants, who assembled in untold numbers to greet the Russian Emperor with loud and fervid acclamations. The whole world sympathized with the exalted guest and father who impatiently awaited the moment when he had the unspeakable happiness of once more embracing his beloved only daughter. The remarkable words uttered by his Majesty in reply to addresses received in London and Berlin have not failed to awaken a responsive echo in all European States. The language used on these occasions by the illustrious vindicator of the peace of Europe will produce a deep and lasting impression upon the nations of the world, who begin to be more and more anxious to secure the inestimable blessing resulting from amicable international relations. Under these circumstances it is only natural that the happy events connected with the personal career of the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch and the Grand Duchess Pera Constantinovna should have elicited the warmest expressions of joy and sympathy at home and almost everywhere abroad."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 5TH JUNE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon with the English mails of the 5th June on board. She sailed from Suez on 12th, and Aden on the 17th instant. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Hewett, three infants, and ayah.
Miss Mitchell.
Mrs Richey's European female servant and child.
Mr J H Slight.
Lieutenant J W Robertson.
Mr R Bertie.
Colonel Jones's ayah.
Mr Glover's ayah.
Mrs Inglis's ayah.
Mrs Macfadyen's ayah.
Mrs Semon's ayah.
Mrs Perkins and ayah.

FROM VENICE—Mr H C West.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Blundell.
Mr W Harvey.
Mr Cornell.

FROM ADEN—Twenty-one natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News* June 5.)

BOTH Houses of Parliament reassembled on June 1 after the Whitsuntide recess. In the Lords, on the motion of Lord Sandhurst, an address for returns relating to the system of recruiting in the army has been agreed to. The Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill has been read a second time; and last night the Public Worship Regulation Bill went into committee, when the first eight clauses were agreed to.

In the Commons, a motion by Mr. Torrens, supported by Sir Henry Havelock, for an address to the Crown praying that in time of peace no regimental officer, who has held a commission for three years, shall be removed from active service without a court-martial, was negatived. The Great Southern of India and Carnatic Railway Bill (No. 2) has been read a second time. The adjournment over the Derby Day was agreed to not without the strong opposition of Sir W. Lawson. A motion by Mr. Anderson for compensation to British subjects who had suffered by the escape of the Alabama in the late American civil war, and whose claims had not been taken into consideration by the Washington Treaty, was negatived. Last night the Intoxicating Liquors Bill occupied the time of the House the whole evening in committee, when several clauses were disposed of, after much animated discussion.

Her Majesty's birthday was officially observed on May 30, when the occasion was celebrated by the usual ministerial and official banquets in London, and by other festivities in the leading towns of the kingdom.

The health of Prince Leopold continues to improve.

On June 1, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held a *levee* at St. James's Palace on behalf of Her Majesty.

The betrothal of the Princess Beatrice to the Grand Duke of Strelitz is spoken of as likely to take place shortly.

The Emperor of Germany joined the Czar at Ems for a few days, but has since gone to Berlin in improved health.

The health of the Pope excites the alarm of his physicians, who advise a short journey for change of air, but His Holiness refuses to leave the Vatican.

No fresh proceedings have taken place between the Spanish belligerent. Meanwhile there is a rumour of an offer of the throne to some royal person, and that the Republican Government has applied to Austria and Germany for recognition.

By details just received from the United States, we learn that the recent bursting of the reservoirs in Connecticut and New Hampshire has caused immense damage.

President Grant has extended the fishery clauses in the Treaty of Washington to Newfoundland. His only daughter was married to an English gentleman on May 21.

Lord George Manners is dangerously ill; but the latest accounts speak rather more favourable of his state.

Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., is also seriously indisposed; his death was erroneously reported a few days ago, and he still continues in a very low state.

Mr. G. Browne and Mr. O'Conner Power have been returned for the county of Mayo.

The directors of the Bank of England have reduced their rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers through the famine in Bengal has amounted to £114,000.

Sir George Campbell was present at the Mansion House on June 1, at the meeting of the Indian Famine Fund Committee. £100,000 has been sent to the Calcutta Committee from this fund.

The directors of the P. and O. Company, at their meeting yesterday, recommended a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the past half-year.

The United Grand Lodge of Freemasons have voted the sum of £500 to the Bengal Famine Fund.

The inquiry into the petition against the return of the members for North Durham has resulted in both members being unseated; but they will be allowed to come forward at the new election.

The Indian appeal of Watson v. Aga Mehedy Sherazee and others, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, has resulted in the judgment of the Recorder of Rangoon being set aside, and the appellant being allowed his costs.

A Pole, supposed to be insane, has been charged before the magistrates with annoying Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The Derby has been won by Mr. Cartwright's George Frederick; Couronne de Fer second; Atlantic third.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—J. M'Kenna, Mad. Ret.; Surg. F. R. Paterson, Mad. M.S.; Lieut-Col. A. A. Drummond, Bo. Ret.; Dowager Lady Hastings; Dowager Marchioness of Anglesey; Sir W. Kemp, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. Sir J. D. Macpherson, K.C.B., Ben. Inf.; Lord J. C. P. Murray; Capt. J. Stirling, Bo. Cav.; the Hon. and Rev. W. S. Blackwood; J. Connon, Esq., late Magistrate at Bombay; J. Paine, Esq., D. L. and J. P. for Sussex; the Hon. and Rev. H. Ward; Captain W. Pritchard, Ben. Army.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT, JUNE 5.

THE Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons at a few minutes before four o'clock.

Mr. Newdegate gave notice that on Wednesday next he should move to discharge the order for the second reading of the Monastic and Conventual Institutions Inquiry Bill in order to move on Friday a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that Her Majesty's Government should introduce a bill appointing Commissioners to inquire into these institutions.

Sir S. Northcote gave notice that either on Monday or Thursday next he should introduce a bill on the subject of friendly societies.

Mr. Hardy, in reply to Mr. Beach, said it was true that the men of the Hampshire Militia when called out for training at Winchester had to sleep two in a bed in consequence of scarcity of accommodation. Attempts would be made to prevent a repetition of this practice in future.

Mr. Hardy, in reply to Mr. Bates, said the question of the claims of officers of the late Indian Ordnance Corps in respect of compensation for loss of the sale of their commissions had been referred to Sir Samuel Martin, late a judge of the Court of Exchequer, and he had given a decision. A bill would be introduced in a few days to enable the Army Purchase Commissioners to deal with those claims, which at present they were precluded from doing.

Sir Henry Havelock asked the Secretary of State for War the question, of which he had given notice, respecting the speech of Lord Eustace Cecil at the late Conservative banquet at Chelmsford.

Mr. G. Hardy: Mr. Speaker, I perhaps might appeal to you to know whether it is a proper use of the questions of this House to ask me for my opinion of words spoken by one of my colleagues, not in this House, but at a meeting held elsewhere. My noble friend who spoke those words is in this House and in a position to vindicate what he has said, if necessary. With respect to what he has said about myself I say nothing, except to remark that it is practically a repetition of what I have previously said in this House, namely, that it would be my duty and wish to have a real army. (Cheers.) With regard to what the hon. and gallant member asks as to whether I am prepared to state what measures I propose to introduce, I may state that when I have the intention to call the House into counsel, and have to ask for their assistance, I shall not do it without due notice being given. I must say that it is with feelings of surprise—(Opposition cries of "Oh")—that I find the hon. member calling upon me to make a statement when there can be no discussion or any means of testing the accuracy of what I have said. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hayter then asked the question of which he had given notice relating to the employment of the band of the 50th Regiment on the above occasion.

Mr. G. Hardy: I very much regret that the band of the 50th Regiment was employed on the occasion in question. I will tell the House how it happened. In March of this year the commanding officer was applied to for the band to attend a festival at Chelmsford, and he gave his permission, not having the slightest idea that there was anything politic about it. When the band got to Chelmsford it found itself at the head of a great procession, and it began to march without playing any tunes at all. It was called upon to play; and it performed two marches. No application was made to me for permission for the band to attend, and therefore no sanction given by me for it to do so. As to the latter part of the question, I may say that my hon. friend, who as a Liberal in his election progress has shown himself so well qualified, must find his own trumpet and blow it. (Loud laughter.)

After some discussion a number of motions were postponed, and the House went into committee on the Licensing Bill, and resumed the consideration of the clauses.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th June 1874.

Open 433 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,546	0	0
Merchandize	30,456	0	0
Earth Trains			
Electric Telegraph	416	0	0
Total Rs.	70,418	0	0
Corresponding week in June 1873. Open 433 Miles.			
Coaching	37,887	0	0
Merchandize	48,635	0	0
Earth Trains	512	0	0
Electric Telegraph	329	0	0
Total Rs.	87,363	0	0
Decrease Rs.	16,945	0	0

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

20TH JUNE.

AMONGST the important public works at present under construction in this city, and which are not far off completion, are the new Municipal Market and the new Museum. The latter, which occupies a central position in the line of ancient Chowringhee, is to all present appearance a ponderous accumulation of bricks and mortar with little pretension to architectural beauty. Some months ago it was reported to have exhibited strong indications—a not uncommon circumstance as you know in the history of public works—of a probability of resolving itself, at some not remote period, into its constituent parts, but to the general astonishment it retained its perpendicularity, and although the work of construction has now gone on for a considerable time it has continued to preserve the shape originally designed for it by the Department. Massive and inelegant as it appears, however, it is said that it will be admirably adapted for its purpose, namely, that of affording ample accommodation for the specimen and other exhibited articles which it is intended to receive. When the building is completed the contents of the old Museum will be transferred to it. These consist, amongst a variety of other things, of some excellent specimens of the feathered tribe, in—when I last visited the concern—the worst possible state of preservation, covered with the venerable dust of time, and altogether exhibiting a deplorably neglected appearance. The new Municipal Market—over which, since its foundation, the storm of Municipal contention has raged with a fury scarcely paralleled in the annals of the city, and which, from all accounts, has not yet spent itself—is now nearly completed. The work is being pushed forward with a vigour which can only be accounted for by the fact that it is in the hands of a private firm whose interest it is to fulfil their contract within a certain stipulated time. His Excellency Lord Northbrook, who appears to show some interest in the undertaking, visited the works yesterday afternoon, with a portion of his staff, and was, I am told, conducted over them by Mr. Hogg, the Chairman of the Municipality. I have said that the contention of the Municipal body over this market-place, and matters relating to it, has not yet subsided. On the contrary, it will probably, at an early meeting of the Justices, be revived with redoubled vehemence, for the Chairman of that body has, I believe, signified his intention to insist in one of those extraordinary but characteristic courses, the prosecution of which "to the bitter end" has justly gained for him a special character for inflexibility and dogged perseverance. It was, I believe, one of the stipulations of the purchase, or, if not the subject of special arrangement, it was at least generally understood, that up to the time of the transfer of the Durrumtollah Market to the Municipality, its proprietor, Heera Lall Seal, was to have enjoyed all rents and advantages accruing from it. Mr. Hogg, as I understand the matter, now contends that those advantages ought to be abandoned by the Baboo proprietor, and the matter is to be discussed before a special assembly of the Justices. It will be interesting to note upon what grounds Mr. Hogg rests his claim to the Baboo's rents and how far that claim can be legally supported. The independent members of the body of Justices, who, although they appear to be in a considerable minority, have occasionally exercised a healthy influence over its deliberations, will no doubt have a good deal to say upon the question, which in the meantime is attracting much attention as a novel and entirely unexpected move on the part of the Chairman.

After a considerable lapse of time, a notice has issued stating that the next Assembly of the Legislative Council will take place on Tuesday morning next. There are a number of new Bills to be introduced, of more or less importance, by Mr. Hobhouse, on whose shoulders, indeed, the brunt of the work of legislation seems generally to fall. The list of business contains seven motions, three of which seem of unusual importance. Mr. Hobhouse is to introduce three separate Bills—(1) to regulate distresses for rents in the Presidency towns; (2) to consolidate the law relating to the Sheriffs and to the execution of the decrees of the High Courts in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction; and (3) to declare the statutes in force in the Presidency Towns. These Bills are to be referred to select committees, with instructions to report upon them in four months. The Merchant Seamen Act is also to be forwarded a stage. This latter reminds me that there appears to be some dissatisfaction at present amongst the mercantile community at the heaviness of the port dues. It is said that on this account vessels of small tonnage cannot afford to trade here now, and that consequently a great deal of the ordinary trade which has hitherto been carried on between Calcutta and the south-western ports is diverted from the former place. This statement seems to be borne out by the fact that, few light vessels in these days enter the Calcutta port. The steam-ship Historian arrived here a few days ago, considerably, I believe, beyond the time within which she contracted to come out. It was said that owing to the nature of her cargo, which chiefly consists of the machinery and fittings of four of the steam vessels which are to compose the 'Famine Fleet," she would be subjected to some penalty for any delay which might take place over and above the time stipulated for the voyage. This penalty or fine was to be made proportionate to the amount of the delay which might take place, but whether it has been inflicted is a fact which does not seem to have transpired. The Historian, besides the four famine barges referred to, carries machinery for at least one extensive jute pressing company and a large consignment of perfumery and *hair oil*.

A paragraph which lately appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* was not correct in stating that M. Berger DePlace had some time ago started in search of an Opera Company. A final meeting of the supporters of the undertaking took place on Saturday last, at which it was resolved that M. DePlace should leave immediately on his expeditionary search, which it appears he accordingly did early this week. M. DePlace's object and instructions are, to visit Cairo, Suez, and some of the Levantine cities in pursuit of "talent." The enterprise certainly smacks somewhat of the request addressed by a London street Arab to a hoary-headed old gentleman, to "go and look for his grandmother;" however, having secured the requisite "talent," M. DePlace will convey it to Calcutta and there utilize it for two months before the Italian Opera starts on its career for the season. If the undertaking is successful it will be continued throughout the cold weather months.

I referred in my last to a certain mystery which appeared to attach to the case of shooting in the Great Eastern Hotel. That mystery has, subsequently, to a certain extent, been exploded by certain statements which have been made editorially in the local journals. The name of the delinquent is not only known, but it appears he had the nefarious design in view of murdering, or at least cowhiding, all the editors on this side who persisted in exposing the frailties of the loafer community. The pathetic statement of the matter by one of the leading journals is most suggestive, and forcibly reminds one of the instructions of the Blatherville editor to his astonished sub. on leaving him for a short space to fill the editorial chair. "Now Blossom recollect—Jones will be here at 3—cowhide him. Gillespie will call earlier, perhaps—throw him out of the window. Fergusson will be along about 4—shoot him. That is all for the day, I believe. The cowhides are under the table; weapons in the drawer—ammunition there in the corner—lint and bandages up there in the pigeon holes. In case of accident, go to Lancet the surgeon, downstairs. He advertises—we take it out in trade."

A PARSEE IN A SWISS COURT.

THE *Oriental* for May last has an interesting item for Parsee readers. The Parsee bigamist would be recognised as a Bombay residents as Mr. Rustumjee Pestonjee Vicoajee, an officer in the service of the Nizam. The dutiful son who, acting on behalf of himself and his brothers and sisters, took steps to have the second marriage annulled, is, we believe, Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Vicoajee, an advocate of the Bombay High Court, who proceeded to England some months ago. The *Oriental* says—"The Judge d'Order of Neuchatel had a singular case before him, arising out of the following circumstances. A Parsee, native of Bombay, a fire worshipper, married a woman of the same creed in 1834 in India. Several children were the result of this marriage. After some years the Parsee went to advocate, before the Parliament of the United Kingdom, some large claims relative to the rights of property in the Punjab. During his stay there he made the acquaintance of an English woman, whom he married notwithstanding the fact that his wife was living. They left for India, and the Parsee settled in the territory of the Nizam, where they lived for some years, the former filling a high official station, never in the meantime communicating with his family in Bombay. In 1869 the Englishwoman died, leaving some children upon which the Parsee returned to London, where he resolved to marry the sister of the deceased. But the English law not permitting of such a marriage, the Parsee and his sister-in-law came into Switzerland and settled at Serrieres, where their marriage was celebrated by the official of the civil state of Neuchatel. The complaint was made to the Nizam's Government, when the Parsee was arrested, but the fair fugitive with her husband and children fled to Neuchatel, where the Parsee has now applied for leave to plead at Neuchatel for the annulling of their marriage on the ground of bigamy, and has succeeded. They have now applied for leave to plead at Neuchatel for

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A SALUTE was fired from the Kirkee Battery on Tuesday morning in acknowledgment of the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who arrived at Gunnesh Khind from Paunchgunny on the previous evening.

MISS CARRY GEORGES has met, we are told, with a very favourable reception at Poona, and there is a prospect of the short season of ten days proving remunerative. His Excellency the Governor has intimated his intention of honouring the performance with his presence this evening, which fact will no doubt ensure a full attendance.

EXTORTION.—A Mr. Grey charged a buggy-wallah with demanding on the night of Tuesday last more than his legal fare. The prosecutor stated that he had engaged the conveyance at the Custom House Bunder at one o'clock that afternoon, and had occasion to detain it till a late hour of the night; that at the end of that time the defendant demanded Rs. 6 for his fare, and refused Rs. 5 which were offered to him, and which was his legal fare. His Worship observed that strangers arriving at a foreign port were bound to be protected from extortion; and taking into consideration another charge which had been instituted against the defendant by Constable McDermot for using abusive language, he sentenced the defendant to a fine of Rs. 5.

THEFT.—Yesterday before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Tudor Trevor, Assistant Accountant General of Bombay, charged a peon in his employ with the theft from the office of a coat. It appears that the prisoner, on Saturday last, when the office premises were closed, had obtained a duplicate key, and succeeded in entering the office and making off with the coat. The prisoner pleaded guilty, alleging that he had disposed of the coat to a Marwarree. His Worship, upon the representation of Mr. Trevor, promised to take a lenient view of the case, and sentenced the defendant accordingly to one month's rigorous imprisonment, remarking that it was originally his intention to deal severely with the offender, since he happened to be a public servant.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Joseph Carbery, Manager of the Divan Exchange Hotel, charged Lawrence Lobo, a servant of the establishment, with misappropriation of Rs. 1-1-3. The prosecutor stated that the prisoner had been recently taken on as a substitute and was in the habit of receiving the daily bazaar expenses. On two occasions defendant had showed a deficiency in his accounts; and as he was drunk each time the probability was that he had obtained liquor with the money. The prisoner denied the charge and stated that he had no intention of stealing the money, but that as wages were due to him he was willing to allow a deduction of the amount. His Worship discharged the defendant, and authorized the prosecutor to make a deduction of Rs. 1-1-3 from his wages.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE first meeting of the Bombay Town Council, since its sittings were declared to be open to representatives of the Press, was held at the municipal offices on Tuesday last. There was only one matter of public interest brought before the Council, namely, the report of the Finance Committee. The following members were present :—C. Currey, Esq., in the chair; the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, Dr. T. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Dr. Howlett, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Mahomed; Ali Rogay, Esq., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Colonel Trevor, R. E. The Municipal Commissioner was also present. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,—

The Chairman said the first business was to receive the Report of the Finance Committee, which he would ask the secretary to read.

The Secretary, Mr. H. W. Barrow, read the report which is as follows :—

BOMBAY, 17th June.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee held this day there were present the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo in the chair, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq., and Raghoonath Narayan Khote, Esq. The Chief Accountant was also present.

The Committee having enquired into the progress of income and expenditure up to date, have the honour to report to the Council as follows :—

Income.—The Budget estimate (page 11) of income was Rs. 33,74,731 and that of expenditure Rs. 30,78,278, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 1,86,669 for new works, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,09,814. But soon after the settlement of these amounts of 6th November last, it was found that there would probably be a deficit of Rs. 99,000 in the estimated income in consequence of the anticipated enhanced duty on liquor having been suspended on the representation of distillers of native spirits at Oorun and Bhandoop, that if the town duties were raised in addition to the recently increased still head duty by Government they would have to abandon the manufacture altogether. It was therefore resolved to retain the duties on spirits at the old rate, pending a settlement of the question with Government and to meet the deficit by abandoning the proposed expenditure on new works to the extent of Rs. 90,000. Since the Budget was passed additional grants as per appendix A, amounting to Rs. 86,193-10-6, have been made and sanctioned by the Corporation.

From the following abstract of the preceding figures it will be seen that the estimated Budget surplus up to date is Rs. 69,106-5-6 :—

INCOME.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Original Estimated income.	33,74,731	0	0			
Deduct loss on account of spirit duty.....	99,000	0	0			
Nett revised estimated income.....				32,75,731	0	0
EXPENDITURE.						
Original expenditure, including new works.....	32,61,837	0	0			
ADD.						
Additional grants.....	86,193	10	6			
	33,51,030	10	6			
DEDUCT.						
New works not sanctioned	1,41,455	0	0			
				32,06,624	10	6
Estimated surplus.....				69,106	5	6

The collections generally have been satisfactory. They amounted on the 13th June to Rs. 13,34,271 as compared with Rs. 13,27,480 recovered by that date last year. As the water rate is now recoverable in advance, it is anticipated that about half a lac of rupees will be realized in excess of the Budget estimate. On the other hand there is reason to apprehend that the estimated yield of the town duties will be affected by refunds which have been heavier than usual, they having amounted to Rs. 48,662-8-0, being nearly 16 per cent. of the gross collections.

Expenditure.—This generally is well within the estimate, and we anticipate with satisfaction a large saving in the Health Department. Markets, &c., inasmuch as the expenditure up to the 13th instant was only Rs. 3,15,636-3-5 against a grant for the year of Rs. 8,25,818.

The ordinary grant for the Victoria Gardens was Rs. 10,384, and this was supplemented by Rs. 15,000 for new works, which latter amount has almost wholly been expended in paying for the boundary wall and other improvements. We observe that the ordinary expenses up to date May have amounted to Rs. 5,120. If therefore this average is maintained throughout the year, the grant must necessarily be exceeded. We therefore beg to suggest that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to be good enough to take such steps as he may consider necessary to avoid such a result.

The cash balance on the 13th instant amounted to Rs. 2,34,999-2-3, in addition to which we have advanced out of revenue on account of the Toolsee works Rs. 1,56,308-2-10, the whole of which can, if necessary, be drawn at any moment from the balance of Rs. 2,00,000 of the Toolsee loan standing to our credit with the Accountant General. These advances from ordinary income have been made with the view of avoiding the payment of interest, in which item there will be a saving of about Rs. 14,000.

We have requested the Chief Accountant to prepare a detailed statement of income and expenditure up to the 30th instant, which will be laid before the Council next month.

NARAYEN VASUDEO, Chairman.

The Chairman said the report showed that the financial condition of the Municipality was very sound; and he thought that, after the monsoon, they should be able to undertake new works.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said he was afraid they would not be able to undertake new works, as there was reason to apprehend that the yield of the town duties would fall short of the estimate as well as the receipts from the tax on public land conveyances. Mr. Narayen referred to one or two other items to show that there would be no funds to spare for the prosecution of new works.

The Chairman thought they might pass a resolution that the report be recorded, and that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be directed to the paragraph in which the committee expressed their opinion that the grant to the Victoria Gardens would under the circumstances mentioned be necessarily exceeded.

The Municipal Commissioner said the matter had been brought to Colonel Moyle's notice. One thing was that the animals were very expensive, and he had told Colonel Moyle to get no more.

Dr. Hewlett—How are they fed? Are they fed on meat purchased in the bazaar, and not on dead animals?

The Chairman—Bad meat is supplied gratis.

Dr. Hewlett—Are they municipal property?

The Municipal Commissioner said they were gifts made to the gardens. He had told Colonel Moyle not to receive any more animals until they were in a better position to maintain them.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said Colonel Moyle had made many improvements to the gardens.

The Municipal Commissioner said Colonel Moyle was an excellent gardener, and had brought the dilapidated portions of the gardens into excellent condition.

Sanction was given to the payments of Rs. 2,004-10, being the amount of law charges incurred in the arbitration of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy's claim for non-fulfilment by the Municipality of his contract for kerosine lighting.

The Council then separated.

SESSIONS COURT OF TANNA.

[Before W. H. CROWE, Esq., Assistant Sessions Judge, Tanna.]

THE CROWN V. CADURBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

MR. CROWE delivered the following judgment in the case on the 17th

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The sixty-seventh half-yearly meet of this company was held yesterday (June 4th) at the offices, Leadenhall Street, Mr. Patrick Douglas Hadow in the chair.

The Chairman said the report at this time of the year was always a short one, and there was nothing on the present occasion to make it an exception to the rule. The tabular statement in the report showed what additions had been made in the company's fleet since the last meeting. With regard to the two vessels mentioned to the proprietors twelve months ago as having been negotiated to be built by Messrs. Gourlay, of Dundee, the Teheran had been sent on her first voyage to India, and the Thibet had been launched, and would be in possession of the company in about three weeks. The directors had reason to believe that those vessels would prove highly satisfactory to the company. After close examination and inspection during the time of construction the board had satisfied themselves that those vessels were in every respect worthy of this great company.

Mr. Davis asked whether the vessels referred to had "compound engines."

The Chairman replied that they had, and that they had been fitted up with all the newest improvements of the day. The Delta had been disposed of upon advantageous terms, and if the Massilia could be disposed of on equally favourable terms it would be greatly to the advantage of the Company. The Candia was a vessel which had long been on their hands, and the directors had decided to dispense with her as soon as they could; but, fortunately, towards the close of the Ashantee expedition, the Government took her with a charter, and she earned 2,000l. before she was put up to public auction. Since the last meeting the directors had purchased, in pursuance of the policy which they had repeatedly mentioned, and which had as repeatedly met the approbation of the proprietors, two vessels which were laid down for a line which was projected, but which never came into existence; and as those vessels were offered to the company on very favourable terms, the directors, after due consideration and examination, determined to purchase them. The first vessel was the Khiva, which was now returning from Calcutta; and the second, named the Kashgar, would be despatched to India in the next three weeks. With regard to the repairs and alterations, the Sumatra and Mongolia had been fitted with new compound engines, and those vessels would now not only steam faster, but the saving in coal would be about 30 per cent. The Geelong, Malacca, Sunda, Surat, and Poonah, were all being fitted with new engines on the compound principle, and he expected very satisfactory results from them. The Avoca and Bangalore were both laid up, and were being fitted with compound engines, and a contract had been made for new boilers to be supplied to the China. He now came to the Deccan; the Deccan was almost a household word at these meetings, but he thought that, after all, they would not regret having that vessel. She was one of the last vessels they purchased with direct acting engines not on the compound principle, and in the course of two years her engines would naturally have to be overhauled, and no doubt they would then put compound engines into her. She had had an accident, and her machinery required looking over, and therefore they decided to fit her at once with new compound engines, by which means, although the expense was large, he had no doubt they would ultimately receive considerable advantage. With reference to the Suez Canal and the general services, he was sorry to say he must speak in a tone of disappointment. Twelve months ago the directors were in negotiation with the late Government, which they continued up to the time of their resignation, when it was necessary to commence de novo with the present Government, and the negotiations had not yet arrived at a conclusion. Of course it would not be expected that he should say anything more on the subject, it being in that state of non-completion beyond this, that it was his firm conviction, when the matter was more fully understood, and when it had received the attention at the hands of the Government which the directors claimed for it, the spirit of equity and justice which pervaded the present Government, as the last, would enable them to obtain a satisfactory settlement of this matter, for he thought their claims for consideration at the hands of the Government were great. Referring to the general services, he was happy to say that the company had performed all the services with regularity, and under all the circumstances very successfully. He could only repeat what he had often had the pleasure of stating in this room, that they owed much to the talent, ability, zeal, and energy of their commanders. He was very glad always to have the opportunity of stating that, because it made them more earnest in the service of the company. In conclusion he moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Gibbins seconded the motion.

Mr. Davies asked whether the Delta had realised the amount she stood at in the company's books. The Chairman replied that she realised very nearly the amount.

Some discussion took place, in the course of which an amendment was proposed to increase the dividend, but on its being put to the meeting, it was lost by a large majority. The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried with one dissentient.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and direct ors terminated the proceedings.—*Overland Mail.*

GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA AND CARNATIC RAILWAY COMPANIES (No. 2 BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 2.

SIR C. FORSTER moved the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. Fawcett said he had inquired on a previous occasion whether the amalgamation effected by this Bill would throw any charge upon the revenues of India. The answer was given, not by the Under-Secretary for India, but by the Secretary to the Treasury, who assured him that the Bill would throw no charge upon the revenues of India. After attentively studying the schedule, extending over 29 closely-printed pages, he could come to no other conclusion but that the hon. gentleman was in error. Nothing to his mind could be so disgraceful or discreditable as the way in which these railway contracts were managed in the India Office. In each of the contracts there was a provision that the Government, having guaranteed a certain percentage upon the capital of the companies, should, after a certain lapse of time, become possessors of the property. There was another provision to the effect that the companies should have the right to surrender their property to the Government at the cost price, and so obtain a return of every shilling of capital expended. The Great Southern of India Railway had a contract for 999 years, whereas the Carnatic Railway had only a contract for 99 years. But if the amalgamation scheme were adopted the contract of the last-named company would be extended to 99 years, and at any date during that period of time they could surrender their property and call upon the Government to recoup them for their capital invested. Thus, indirectly, the scheme might lay a great charge upon the revenues of India. But it might also involve a direct charge, because part of the scheme was to make a railway from Tanjore to Madras, and if this were carried out the Government might be called upon to guarantee 5 per cent. upon a capital of, say, a million and a half sterling. He wished, therefore, to ask whether, as this Bill would throw a charge upon the revenues of India, it was competent to pass it as a private Bill, or whether it ought not to be put into the form of a hybrid Bill or of a public Bill.

The speaker ruled that it was perfectly in order to deal with the measure under consideration as a private Bill.

Mr. Fawcett therefore begged to move, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time on that day three months.

Lord George Hamilton denied that the Bill would throw any additional charge upon the revenues of India. Its rejection, on the other hand, would have the effect which the hon. member for Hackney deprecated, for it would prevent the economy to be effected by the amalgamation proposed. Certain new lines had to be constructed in the Southern Provinces of India, and this work could be more cheaply done by an amalgamation of the staff of the existing companies than by allowing things to remain as they were. The arrangements for the construction of the line would remain even though the Bill were rejected, and therefore the result of adopting the motion of the hon. member for Hackney would be to increase an expenditure against which the hon. member so frequently inveighed. (Hear hear.) Under the proposed arrangement the Government would have power to purchase the line in the first instance in 1895, and after that date within six months of the expiration of every ten years from that date. He could assure the hon. member that the scheme proposed by the Bill was an economical one. It was the sincere desire of the Indian Office to save expense, and, as the line must be constructed under any circumstances if the present proposals were rejected, another scheme involving a larger outlay would have to be adopted,

The amendment was then negatived and the Bill was read a second time.

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THE AMEER OF EASTERN TURKESTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The mission of Mr. Forsyth to Kashgar and our Treaty with the Ameer have brought the affairs of Eastern Turkestan into prominent notice. I may, therefore, be excused in bringing before your readers the Russian view of the position of Yakoob Beg in Eastern Turkestan, as expressed by so well known an authority as Professor Vassilieff, whose long residence in China and acquaintance with the people of that country and of Central Asia, and whose distinguished services to science as a philologist, entitle his opinions to every respect.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. DELMAR MORGAN.

19, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, W.

"At the present time the whole civilized world is following closely every event occurring in Central Asia; both Russian and foreign newspapers eagerly give to the public all the information they are able to glean on the subject from whatever source it may be obtained.

"This feeling was formerly naturally attributable to the expectation of a collision between Great Britain and Russia; now the question is placed in a different light. However English diplomatists may deny the influence of the matrimonial alliances of reigning families on international relations, we are sure that the new tie is felt by the nations themselves. When one side sincerely sympathizes in the close relationship, the other must sooner or later respond in like manner. However this may be, we firmly believe that both the great Powers are seriously intent on uniting their efforts to put an end to the constant disturbances in Central Asia which are inevitable in barbarous countries left to their own devices. It may, then, be asked, what obstacles can interfere with their joint action? Neutral territory certainly intervenes between English and Russian possessions in the East, but as soon as there ceases to be a spirit of rivalry in the influences brought to bear on the inhabitants of this territory, the two Powers may be called neighbours; and the protectorate lands, which for so long have been deprived of the blessings of peace, and are unconscious of the advantages resulting from a settled Government and civilization, will be the chief gainers from such a desirable position of affairs.

"At such a time as the present we are involuntarily reminded of a question which has of course long since been anticipated and provided for by both Governments, but which did not attract the attention of society, at all events of Russian society. We are all aware that three years ago our Governor-General of Turkestan (Von Kaufmann) concluded a Treaty with Yakoob Beg, or the Atalik Ghazee, the Sovereign of Kashgar. Every one interested in the East has probably read of the cordial reception lately granted to the English envoy, Mr. Forsyth, at Kashgar. It might seem to many of those who would maintain, as well as to those anxious to disturb, the good understanding recently established between Russia and Great Britain that the apple of discord was again thrown in; if the Atalik Ghazee become the firm friend of England, it is thought, as a matter of course, that he will be the enemy of Russia. Let us examine how this follows. We are certain that the alliance between the two reigning houses has caused more calm in Asia than in Europe. The native politicians always consoled themselves with the idea of their being supported by the two rival Powers. Now they must perforce hang their heads; their whole stock of usual cunning has disappeared in a moment. Always accustomed to the caprices of their despotic masters, they naturally attach more importance to the domestic ties which have been cemented than we do in Europe. We feel convinced that even were Mr. Forsyth to whisper an unfriendly hint against Russia into the ear of the Atalik Ghazee, the latter, sooner than believe him, would imagine that he was being made the victim of some covert design of Russia and England combined. But the gracious reception of the English envoy may be explained in another way. It seems almost incredible how it can be forgotten that the ruler of Kashgar who is now allied with two Powers has a third claimant to the right of interfering with the welfare of his subjects—a less complaisant and more obstinate pretender, who trusts not in Treaties, but in his ancient rights acquired by conquest.

"We refer to the Emperor of China. Eastern Turkestan—now, we believe, subject to Yakoob Beg from Hami to Kashgar for a distance of 1,300 miles—was conquered by the reigning Manchu dynasty in 1756, and notwithstanding every effort to throw off the yoke of its masters, was unsuccessful for nearly a century. The general revolt of all the Mahomedans in 1863 first enabled it to regain its independence, which the Chinese, however, never dreamt of recognizing, and not longer ago than last autumn, as soon as the last stronghold of the Mussulmans in China—Su-chow, near the Great Wall—had been captured, the Imperial Army was ordered to proceed to the subjugation of the revolted (province of) Turkestan. How could it even be supposed that the Court of Pekin would leave in peace a country which had freed itself from its power? What obstacles will daunt Chinese vanity? Neither time, nor expense, nor distance can check it. Even though Turkestan brought no profit to the Imperial Treasury, what right had it to secede and reject the advantages of the Celestial rule? But the Chinese are revengeful as well as vain when conscious of their strength. The legions will pour forth. Let us assume that at the first encounter they will be routed; what does that matter? China will never want for troops, let there be only no refusal to take volunteers. Can China be successful? She holds Barkul (110 miles to the north of Hami) and the country to the westward for 270 miles, as far as Guchen, whence she can invade the dominions of Yakoob Beg from the North and East. On the other hand, the Mussulmans have proved their powers of resistance, but this remark applies rather to the Chinese Mahomedans than to those of the Turk race. Yakoob Beg has certainly some regiments of Dungans in his service, who distinguished themselves by their activity during the late rebellion. Assuming that Yakoob Beg is provided with European arms, China can also obtain as many arms as she requires; she has learnt their value, and, moreover, is willing to engage the services of European officers to discipline and lead her armies. Will treachery ruin the cause of China? The Chinese are adepts in the arts of intrigue; they are not particular about the means, provided they can gain their end. We believe that some of Yakoob Beg's subjects are loth to acknowledge the supremacy of this Kokandian emigrant, who has raised himself in defiance of the ancient Sovereigns of Turkestan. At the first success of the Chinese, backed by bribery and promises, the city gates will open. One thing is certain—Turkestan left to itself must sooner or later fall.

"Hence there is no cause for astonishment at the crafty Yakoob Beg so easily changing his aversion to foreigners into friendship. He is well aware of the future that awaits him if left to his own resources. We should not wonder if some day he were to retire on a pension granted by the Indian Government, or swell the number of Khelat (dressing-gown) recipients at St. Petersburg. But, then, what force in international law have Treaties made by the frontier commanders of the two European Powers? Has the independence of Yakoob Beg been recognized by them, or were they merely temporary conditions? Do England and Russia consider Yakoob Beg in the light of a military Power, or do they regard the ten years' secession of Turkestan as a disturbance in the Chinese Empire, in the internal affairs of which no one has a right to interfere? We do not think it the least probable that the two Powers will take other than a harmonious view on this occasion, their private interests in the country are, as yet, too insignificant to be the cause of a difference in opinion. But they so recently, in the face of the whole world, gave a moral pledge to co-operate in the pacification of Central Asia, of which Eastern Turkestan forms no inconsiderable part, that it is worth while considering how this pacification may best be effected. If a quarrel breaks out between China and Turkestan, it will be prolonged and bloody, and it will affect not only the interests but the tranquility of the two Powers; the people of Turkestan when hard pressed will seek shelter in the territories of their neighbours. It is a matter of history that during the last century, at the first conquest of Turkestan, the Chinese pursued the ruling Hadjis to the very borders of Badakshan and Kokand, will they not, therefore, on the next occasion demand their surrender as rebels if they feel they are strong enough? They do not recognize the rights of other Powers to shelter State criminals—as when they enforced during the last century the surrender of the dead body of Amursan Khan, of Dzungaria, who sought refuge in Russia from their vengeance. We may form an idea of the bloodshed that will probably ensue when they regain possession of the seceded territory from the barbarous massacre of the inhabitants of Su-chow to which we referred above. . . .

"Can we hope that the introduction of Chinese rule into Turkestan will be followed by even a short period of peace? If we consider that during the last comparatively brief struggle of the Chinese in that country the inhabitants made every effort to regain their independence, how much the more persistently would they try to shake off the burdensome yoke imposed on them by their vindictive conquerors? Should their own strength be insufficient they will apply for help to England or to Russia. Can we feel certain that the good understanding between the two Powers and their peaceful relations with China will be lasting? If any difference does arise, Chinese-Turkestan may become the battle-field of the contending Powers. We must also not lose sight of the circumstances that the Chinese never trouble themselves about the prosperity of a country which they have brought under subjection, nor foster its commercial relations with neighbouring nations. If they were now to promise, in order not to be disturbed in the conquest of Turkestan, to open the country on the same conditions as Russia and England have made with Yakoob Beg, we may be certain that as soon as they feel insecure they will use every artifice to withdraw the privileges given to uninvited and unwelcome guests. When China becomes powerful, the first use she will make of her strength will be to drive out all Europeans from every part of her Empire. Why, then, should we give her the chance of becoming powerful?

"We are by no means well disposed towards Yakoob Beg; we know him to be a cunning Asiatic, who, like the Chinese, heartily hates all Europeans; but we also know that the Mahomedan States never tried to isolate themselves from the rest of the world. In the times of its greatest prosperity the Ottoman Empire maintained its commercial and political relations with other States, and did not expose them to the same indignities to which the representatives of the European Powers have hitherto been subjected at Pekin. We must not forget that a mere audience of the Bogdo Khan was only granted by special favour, and never repeated.

"We have endeavoured to show that in our opinion the most favourable opportunity has arrived for England and Russia to prove the strength of their alliance in the conflict between China and Turkestan. Hitherto it has only been felt in the West of Asia, but if it extends to the distant East, then it may be said indeed that Asia will feel the blessings of European civilization.

"Russia and England united can not only ask, but order China to leave Turkestan alone, and thus bring about real peace and prevent needless bloodshed."

THE DERBY,

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WITH unusual elements of interest, with brilliant weather, and with all the conditions that might have been supposed to influence favourably the Derby Day of '74, it was a matter for no small wonder that the attendance showed an unaccountable falling off from recent anniversaries. The stereotyped phrase, to the effect that the "largest assemblage of spectators ever seen" assisted at the celebration, is certainly not applicable to this occasion. Of course, the mass of pleasure-seekers that assembled was enormous, and to a casual observer there was no visible falling off in the "humours" of the Derby Day. A stroll along the rails, however, showed that the vehicles ranged in the privileged space opposite the winning-post was by no means up to the average of former years; the "Hill," likewise, exhibited an unmistakable falling off; while the railway traffic, judging from my personal experience, can scarcely have been equal to previous "carnivals," seeing that at the very busiest hour of the morning—about half an hour before noon—I had no more difficulty in selecting a seat in a first class compartment at Waterloo than I should have experienced on any ordinary day. The South-Western Company, it is true, had taken admirable precautions to insure the safe and speedy transit of their numerous patrons; and I may also add, from direct information, that the arrangements of the Brighton Company, under the efficient management of Mr. Knight, were equally satisfactory with respect to the somewhat more circuitous route on that line, which, however, possesses the advantage of landing the travellers on the Downs within a half-mile walk of the Grand Stand. To the dangerously hard condition of the ground I alluded in my yesterday's notes; but this evil was in some degree mitigated by a refreshing and heavy fall of rain that, quite unexpectedly, fell between two and four this morning, and which, if not sufficiently heavy or enduring materially to improve the "going," had, at all events, the effect of laying the dust, that unpleasant visitation being greatly qualified by the welcome downfall, much to the benefit of the holiday toilettes that figured so brightly in the sunlight down the road. As far as prestige went there was no decline visible in this year's Derby, and with regard to royal and patrician patronage the national pastime might be said decidedly still to hold up its head. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian arrived early, and from their places in the Jockey Club Stand and in the Paddock the illustrious visitors evinced the utmost interest in the exciting proceedings of the day; the Prince of Wales especially being seen in frequent and close companionship with Lord Rosebery, the noble owner of Couronne de Fer, whose colours were doomed to defeat, but by no means to disgrace, in the great contest of the day.

After the vicissitudes of the previous day, the all-absorbing question asked on arriving at the Downs referred to "what sort of a night" this or that Derby candidate had passed, and how firmly or otherwise the cracks had continued to hold their positions. The main feature in the morning was the bold front shown by Mr. Merry's representative, Glenalmond, who supplanted Couronne de Fer and Aquilo as first favourite soon after a muster had been made in the "reserved ring," the son of Blair Athol and Coimbra maintaining the premiership up to the falling of the flag. Couronne de Fer, however, remained in great request up to the last, one big commissioner having never tired accepting 100 to 15 about Lord Rosebery's reported "roarer." At one time in the day Aquilo was first favourite, but he held that supremacy for only a brief space, having to give way to the immense popularity of the "yellow and black" candidate. George Frederick—the winner—was always in demand, but he certainly did not improve as the day wore on; and, at the time of the start, as much as 9 to 1 could have been readily procured about him. Atlantic varied between odds of 8 to 1 and 100 to 8, and when it was ascertained by actual inspection in the paddock that there really was a slight enlargement in his off fore-leg, the latter price went begging against him. How far I was correct in making light of the so-called accident was amply proved by the running of the son of Thormanby and Hurricane in the race, seeing that the Two Thousand winner was enabled to get third in a fast-run Derby over exceptionally hard ground. Leolinus remained steady in the market up to the close, and Ecossais continued to find some infatuated followers both to win and for a place. The manner in which this handsome impostor has been stuck to by a section of race-goers—his poor exhibition in the two thousand and his subsequent trial defeats at home notwithstanding—is a mystery for which it is simply impossible to account. I may at once dismiss the "Flying Scotchman"—what a misnomer to-day at all events!—by stating that after reaching Tattenham-corner he died away in Fordham's hands to nothing, that great horseman having again the mortification of being clean out of the race almost from the outset. It is scarcely necessary for me to recal to my readers' recollection how steadily I have opposed the pretensions of Ecossais for the Derby since his deplorable Two Thousand exhibition.

The first race of the day—the Epsom Town Plate—attracted, as usual, but little attention, although there was a considerable field sent to the post for it. Even while Queen of the Chase was winning that contest, preparations were being busily carried on for the great race, which stood next on the card. I was disposed to look on the fact of Chaloner being the very first weighed out for Couronne de Fer as a good omen for my sole champion, but the result unfortunately proved that such auguries are very fragile reeds to lean on. After the decision of the opening event there was, of course, a rush to the paddock—the ticket for which, by the way, failed to give the expected good "tip" this time, seeing that it represented a "tomahawk," with the figures of the present year suspended to it. Tomahawk unfortunately, was the only former prominent candidate hailing from the Heath House stable that did not go to the post. Couronne de Fer I did not see saddled, but afterwards, when mounted by his clever rider, I had an opportunity of closely inspecting him, and I can safely say that there was no more racing-like-looking horse on the ground than the son of Macaroni and Miss Agnes. He is a magnificent colt, replete with quality, and the stigma that has attached to him of being a roarer is a simple libel. I have quite recently had occasion to allude to the perfection of condition to which Matthew Dawson has brought the quartette he has had to prepare for the Derby, and to-day the opinions of the *cognoscenti* were fairly divided as to the merits of Aquilo, Atlantic, and Leolinus. The outsider Trent likewise came in for a deserved share of admiration as being a hardy strong colt, showing great promise—which, indeed, he redeemed by his forward running in the big race. The Two Thousand winner certainly exhibited a slight enlargement of a knee joint, but Leolinus, who is a great muscular colt, looked in splendid fettle, while it was difficult to pick a hole in the shining, satinlike coat of Aquilo. George Frederick looked so much improved and so wonderfully fit, that my mind misgave me the instant I saw him, for having abandoned my winter choice, and the result of the race has in this instance but too surely proved that second thoughts are not always best. Glenalmond looked small, and scarcely worthy of the *furore* he had excited all the morning. Tipster showed a certain lack of quality, and Reverberation had a somewhat light appearance, while the suspicious leg to which I have called attention found him out at last, seeing that he finished last but one and pulled up lame. Throughout the day the police arrangements, under Colonel Pearson and Superintendent Mott, assisted by Inspectors Denning, Harris, and Trixon, were admirably carried out—the clearing of the course prior to the Derby being especially noteworthy for the promptness and good humour exhibited by the force.

The race itself was a very uneventful one, and was in fact almost all one way. After one false start, at about a quarter of an hour after the time specified on the card, Mr. M'George's flag fell to an excellent start, the usual gasp of "They're off!" from all quarters of the course proclaiming the fact that the short but all-momentous struggle had begun. It was not without reason that Volturno had been started to do the "heavy work" for his stable companion George Frederick, and the former at a good pace cut out the work, and remained in the van, if not always quite in front, till his task was accomplished. George Frederick took up the running when fairly in the straight, followed by Couronne de Fer; and there was a momentary cheer in favour of the latter within the distance. The victory of Mr. Cartwright's colt was, however, never really in doubt, and he easily beat the "Crown of Iron" by a couple of lengths, the latter finishing a neck in advance of the "cripple" Atlantic, close up with whom were Leolinus, Aquilo, and Trent, the last-named pair being separated by Rostrevor. Thus it will be seen that the reputed "roarer" Couronne de Fer beat all his ex-stable companions, and although not sufficiently fortunate to win the Derby for his enterprising and noble owner he yet showed to such advantage in the race as to cause me no regret for having adhered to his chance, while the fact of Atlantic running into a place, and Aquilo finishing close up in front, completely justifies my selection of Lord Falmouth's pair as profitable place investments. The success of George Frederick was greeted with much cheering, and the victory of Custance also caused general satisfaction. This makes the third Derby victory which that great horseman has achieved, he having previously successfully ridden Thormanby and Lord Lyon. He was also second in this race on the game Daudet, whose memorable struggle home on three legs will not readily be forgotten, and he also rode second in the Derby on Albert Victor, the brother to the present winner. Mr. Cartwright delights, as all the world knows, in naming his animals after the scions of royalty; and it is a singular coincidence that the day of George Frederick's Derby victory should be the birthday of his illustrious namesake the son of the Prince of Wales. The remainder of the day's racing—subordinate as it was to the main business on hand, and subsequently to the merry-making and junketting of the huge assemblage—requires no comment at my hands—more especially as it will be found to be amply detailed in its proper place. Betting on the Oaks was pursued with some activity "between whiles," and the two following very big bets were recorded in the course of the afternoon—viz.: 10,000 to 4,000 about Miss Toto and 12,000 to 4,000 about Apology. To-morrow, when the proceedings will be marked by the usual dulness of the day after the fair, the two principal races may be decided as under: Two-year-old Stakes, Bonny Blue[illegible] Handicap, Lilian or Inquisitor. HOTSPUR.

Wednesday Night.

Appended are details of the running:

The Ninety-fifth Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h.f., for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the owner of the second horse received 300 sovs, and the third 150 sovs out of the stakes. About 1½ mile, starting at the New High Level starting-post. 212 subs.

[The figures preceding the owners' names correspond with the numbers on the card.]

4. Mr. Cartwright's George Frederick, by Marsyas—Princess of Wales, 8st 10lb ... ... (Custance) 1
1. Lord Rosebery's Couronne de Fer, 8st 10lb (T. Chaloner) 2
2. Lord Falmouth's Atlantic, 8st 10lb (T. Osborne) 3
3. Lord Falmouth's Aquilo, 8st 10lb... ... (Perry) 0
5. Mr. Cartwright's Volturno, 8st 10lb ...(Constable) 0
6. Col. Carleton's Reverberation, 8st 10lb (Jeffery) 0
7. Mr. J. Johnstone's Tipster, 8st 10lb (J. Osborne) 0
8. Mr. Lefevre's Ecossais, 8st 10lb ... ...(Fordham) 0
9. Mr. Merry's Glenalmond, 8st 10lb ... ...(F. Webb) 0
10. Sir R. Bulkeley's Leolinus, 8st 10lb (J. Goater) 0
11. Mr. Evington's First Lord, 8st 10lb... (Butler) 0
12. Mr. W. R. Marshall's Trent, 8st 10lb (T. Cannon) 0
13. Mr. Johnstone's King of Tyne, 8st 10lb (F. Archer) 0
14. Mr. F. Gretton's Algebar, 8st 10lb ...(Huxtable) 0
15. Mr. Bowes's Whitehall, 8st 10lb ... ... (Morris) 0
16. Mr. W. Hall's Selsea Bill, 8st 10lb ... (Lowe) 0
17. Mr. R. Wright's Sir Arthur, 8st 10lb (J. Snowden) 0
18. Mr. F. Fisher's Rostrevor, 8st 10lb ... (Jewitt) 0
19. Mr. I'Anson's Belford, 8st 10lb ... ...(Griffiths) 0
20. Mr. Savile's Sister to Ryshworth, 8st 5lb (Maidment) 0

Betting—9 to 2 agst. Glenalmond, 10 to 15 agst Aquilo, 7 to 2 agst Couronne de Fer, 9 to 1 agst George Frederick, 11 to 1 agst Leolinus, 100 to 8 agst Atlantic, 100 to 6 agst Ecossais, 20 to 1 each agst Tipster and Sister to Ryshworth, 25 to 1 agst King of Tyne, 33 to 1 agst Reverberation and Rostrevor, 40 to 1 each agst Trent and first Lord, and 100 to 1 each agst Selsea Bill, Whitehall, and Algebra. The inspection of the cracks as they were saddled in the paddock attracted, as usual, a large number of the cognoscenti, many of whom found, on returning to get a view of the race from the Grand Stand, that there was no chance of the latter portion of their desire being gratified. The usual parades and canters "preliminaded," as the Americans say, the actual race, Whitehall showing in front in the canter past the Stand, followed by First Lord, Selsea Bill, King of Tyne, Belford, Algebra, and Aquilo, Reverberation bringing up the rear. They reached the post within about a quarter of an hour of the time set for the race, and after one break away, Mr. M'George gave the signal for a capital start, the lot going away in a cluster, but beginning slowly. Directly they had all got well on their legs Volturno forged ahead, followed by Tipster, First Lord, Atlantic, Whitehall, King of Tyne, and Selsea Bill, Trent occupying a position at the head of the ruck just in front of Rostrevor, Glenalmond, and Couronne de Fer, with Aquilo and George Frederick last, about seventy yards soon separating the van from the rear division. Volturno cut out the work at his best pace, but never held more than a two-lengths' lead, and half-way up the hill Tipster headed him, while Rostrevor drew up into third position, and King of Tyne, Trent, Couronne de Fer, and Leolinus formed a compact body next the leaders, Aquilo and George Frederick here improving their positions. Tipster maintained a clear advantage as they neared the Furzes, where Ecossais drew up to the quarters of Volturno, King of Tyne, Aquilo and Rostrevor following in the order named, while Couronne de Fer on the inside, and Atlantic and George Frederick on the outside, passed Reverberation, Whitehall, and Glenalmond, and took their places in rear of the leading division. Making the descent for Tattenham corner, Tipster gave way, and King of Tyne, after showing for a few strides in front, was also unable to live the pace. Volturno then again forged to the front, and came into the straight, with the lead of Ecossais, King of Tyne, Couronne de Fer, Trent, Leolinus, George Frederick, and Atlantic. As soon as they were fairly in the line for home, Volturno was in trouble, and George Frederick, rushing past his horses, took up the running, attended on the right by Couronne de Fer and on the left by Couronne de Fer and Leolinus, while Trent and Rostrevor were close up in pursuit. From the moment, however, that George Frederick assumed a position at the head of his field the race was over, for Custance evidently had all his opponents safe, and without hardly making an effort to increase the pace he landed George Frederick an easy winner by a couple of lengths, Couronne de Fer finished a neck in advance of Atlantic, Leolinus was a good fourth, Rostrevor fifth, Trent sixth, Aquilo seventh, Vertumna filly eighth, Selsea Bill ninth, Algebra tenth. Then came Sir Arthur, Tipster, Volturno, Ecossais, and Glenalmond in the order named, while the last lot were White-hall, First Lord, and Reverberation, the latter walking in, and Belford not passing the post. Time 2 minutes 46 seconds.

PERFORMANCES AND ENGAGEMENTS OF THE WINNER.

George Frederick is a chesnut colt by Marsyas—Princess of Wales. He made his debut last year at the York August meeting, when he was not placed for the North of England Biennial, won by Sir William Wallace, Apology being second and the Miss Hawthorn colt third; eight ran. At Doncaster he beat Apology (the One Thousand winner) by a length and a half for the Municipal Stakes. At the same meeting he ran third for the 10 sovs Sweepstakes, by Farasfield, Rostrevor being second; eight ran. At Newmarket First October Meeting he won the Boscawen Stakes by a length from Tripaway, Juvenis being a bad third and last. Same meeting, won the Triennial Produce Stakes by a length, beating Polengo, the Curacoa filly Leolinus, Free Kirk, Turkey, Regal Marmite filly, Beaconsfield and Posthuma. At Newmarket Second October Meeting, was not placed for the Middle Park Plate, won by Newry. At the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, was not placed for Criterion Stakes, won by Miss Toto. This year George Frederick ran third for the Newmarket Biennial Stakes at the Craven Meeting, won by Miss Toto, who ran a dead heat with Reverberation, George Frederick finishing two lengths behind the pair. Seven others, including Aquilo, Trent and the Vertumna filly, also ran. At the same meeting he walked over for a three-yr-old sweepstakes, and at the Newmarket First Spring Meeting he beat his solitary opponent Biggarman by two lengths for the Newmarket Stakes. George Frederick is engaged in the St. James's Palace Stakes, and the Triennial Stakes at Ascot, the Goodwood Derby, the North of England Biennial and Great Yorkshire Stakes at York August Meeting, the Doncaster St. Leger, and the Newmarket Stakes, and the Don Stakes, and he has also some engagements for next year.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

The great race of the year in France was run at Chantilly on May 31. The Royal Stand was less well attended than last year, the Princess Imperial of Brazil, the Duc d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville, the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Nemours, and the Montpensier family being absent. The honours were done by Louis Philippe's only surviving daughter, the Princess Clementine, and the Duc de Chartres. There was quite a bevy of young Bourbon Princesses from Spain and Naples. The old Court etiquette was strictly observed in the disposal of the seats and the general deportment of their Royal Highnesses, their attendants and their couriers. Exceptions to the rule were made by the Duc de Chartres and the Duc d'Alencon, who chose to remain as became their uniforms on terms of familiar intimacy with several young hussar officers and twelvemonth volunteers they had brought with them. There were five events on the card. The first race, the Prix Dangu, for four-olds and upwards, was interesting because of the long distance, 4,000 metres. Only two started. M. Lefevre's Moissonneur led the first round of the course, but on the second the Comte Juigne's Montargis passed him, winning by a length. Two started for the Prix de Vitry, valuable horses being kept out by the condition that the winner should be sold for 3,000 francs, and if declared to sell for 2,000 francs, allowed five pounds weight. This prize was won by M. Edward Fould's Militante, of whose stable more anon. For the third race—Prix Gouvieux—there were seventeen starters. The winner was Mr. Hurst's Treezy, who took the lead, kept it all the way round. And now comes the Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby by common consent, though not so styled on the card. Mr Jenning's Premier Mai continued to be the first favourite up to the starting. Close upon him in public favour was Major Fridolin's Sabre, certainly the most beautiful animal on the course. Baron Rothschild's Bieville was third favourite. Seventeen started. Tabellion, belonging to the good stable of M. Delattre, made the running at a tremendous pace, but when three or four English ahead, at about a third round the course, he bolted. Premier Mai kept a good place till the whole time Sabre did not come towards the front till late in the race. For a while the two favourites seemed neck and neck, but as the winning-post was neared, a light chestnut, mounted by a thin jockey, looking like a wasp, in a black and yellow striped jacket, passed them both, and, after a desperate struggle, won by a neck. It was M. Edward Fould's Saltarelle, against whom the odds were 1,000 to 15. Premier Mai and Sabre were respectively placed second and third. Hunter, the fortunate young jockey who piloted Saltarelle, was greatly cheered.

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